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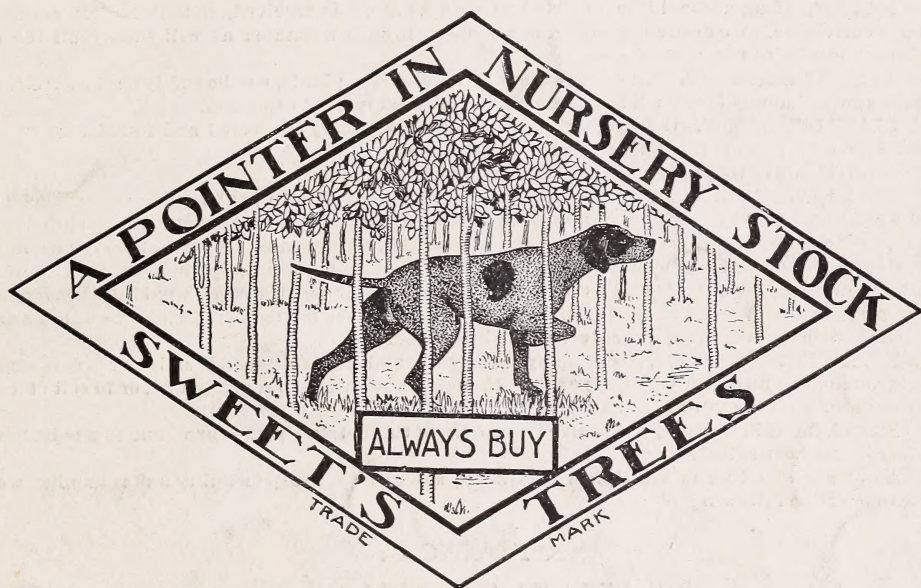
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The

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JUL 6 1920
Established 1869.

Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Company

Dansville, N. Y.



THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR

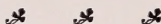
1903 **Descriptive Catalog** 1903

GEO. A. SWEET, President.

GEO. W. WHITNEY, . . Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager

MAXWELL SWEET, Sec'y and Treasurer

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.



ORDERS should be sent in as early as possible, as we enter them for shipment in the order received. When sent early before the rush begins, they are most sure of prompt attention and there is less danger of varieties being exhausted.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS. Everything sent out will be carefully labeled with its true name. Only experienced and careful help will be used in putting up orders. But with the utmost possible care errors may occasionally occur, and we sell our stock under a warranty that it is true to name and of quality represented, with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will replace the same without charge or will refund the money paid for such stock; but are not liable for damages other than above named.

FUMIGATION. When requested we fumigate all stock, although we have no San Jose scale in our nurseries and never have had.

THE PACKING SEASON usually opens here the last of March in Spring, and continues well into May. In the Fall we begin latter part of September continuing through October and November.

ERRORS, if any, should be reported as soon as stock is received, so that we may at once make correction. We desire to conduct our business in such a manner as will satisfy all those who favor us with their confidence.

FREIGHT SHIPMENT. All stock excepting Strawberry plants, can be safely sent by freight. Our improved methods of packing insure arrival of stock in good condition.

STATE INSPECTION. Our Nurseries have been thoroughly inspected and found free from San Jose scale and other injurious insects and diseases.

A certificate of inspection will be attached to all shipments.

CLUB ORDERS. If in want of trees, you will find it profitable to canvass among your neighbors and get them to join you in a Club Order. By so doing you can get the benefit of our hundred rate, while your neighbors would pay you the single and ten rate. This would only be a fair division if you spend time in canvassing for a club. In a combination shipment of this character the freight rate per tree would be less for each purchaser and the stock would go through in prime condition. We can afford to make this offer because the boxing and handling would be so much cheaper than if each Order were packed separately.

NO AGENTS. Remember, we employ no agents, and are responsible only for orders sent us through the mail or delivered in person. No one is authorized to represent us, or to sell stock for us other than as stated in our Club Order offer.

EXTRA COPIES. Should you receive two copies of this catalog, please hand one to a neighbor interested in horticulture.

As to our standing in the Nursery business, and as to our responsibility and reliability we beg to offer the following

REFERENCES:

R. G. DUN & CO., Commercial Agency.

BRADSTREET'S Commercial Agency.

POSTMASTER at Dansville, N. Y.

JACKSON SANATORIUM at Dansville, N. Y.

CITIZEN'S BANK of Dansville, N. Y.

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY CO.,



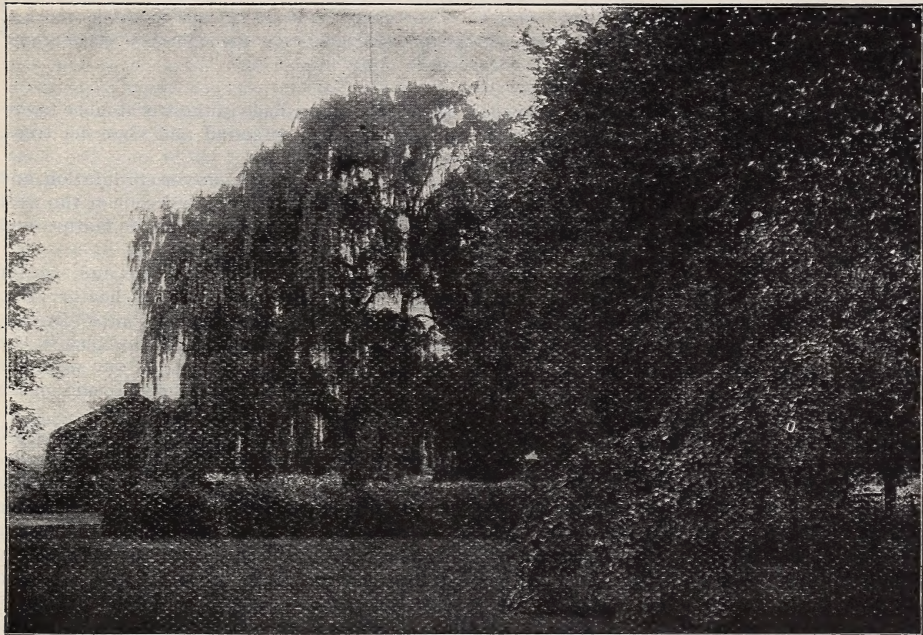
DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON CO., N. Y.

Descriptive Catalog

1869

35th Year

1903



Our Home Office and Grounds.

Illustrations In presenting this new edition of our Catalog, we take pleasure in calling attention to several illustrations which have been expressly prepared for this issue. Many of these are from photographs taken last summer in our Nurseries and Home Grounds.

Fine Trees This season has given us some of the finest blocks of nursery stock we have ever grown, and the quality of our trees cannot be excelled. We are growing the best strains of the old standard sorts and are making a careful selection of new varieties. We have added this year several new kinds to our list, and recommend a conservative trial of them. We strive to add only such as prove worthy, and to discard such as are wanting in merit.

Fruit Bud Selection In our selection of buds we have been especially fortunate and we can refer inquirers to bearing orchards that we have supplied, where the results have been so phenomenal as to create the belief that they were new types of fruit, and in some cases new names have been given to the strains we are growing in order to distinguish them from inferior trees grown under the same name.

No San Jose Scale There has never been any San Jose Scale found in our Nurseries or anywhere within twenty-five miles of us so far as the State Inspectors have been able to discover. Notwithstanding this fact, we have built a fumigating house and fumigate whenever requested to do so by a customer.

Quality and Prices We do not claim to furnish the cheapest trees in the world, but we do claim that no better or healthier trees are grown anywhere than are produced here in the Genesee Valley. Our prices are as reasonable as can be made for high class stock, and we believe are as low as other reliable firms. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Tree planting involves years of outlay, care and waiting, and no planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens.

THE GEO. A. SWEET NURSERY COMPANY,
DANSVILLE, NEW YORK.

We Employ No Agents This Catalog Is Our Only Salesman. ❀ ❀

A one-cent stamp puts it in the hands of any inquirer and thus avoids all useless expenses and commissions. This saving we divide between the consumer and ourselves to our mutual profit.

Our Location in Genesee Valley

It is generally conceded, that there is no place in the world more favorable than this valley for the development of sound and vigorous trees, well adapted to transplanting into other sections.

The soil gives them abundant nourishment without over-stimulation, and the texture of the wood is firmer and closer than that produced on the prairie soils of the west where they make rank but spongy growth, and our cold but not over severe winters mature and harden up the growth in a way impossible to southern latitudes.

The Nursery- man's Duty

As nurserymen it is our business to grow trees to a proper age and size for transplanting. To see that they are well rooted, well ripened, healthy, free from scale and other insects and diseases. To see that they are carefully dug, well handled and packed, that they are labeled true to name and placed in the hands of the planter in the best possible condition. Beyond this we cannot go. If our work has been well and scientifically done, the future success of the orchard will chiefly depend on the personal endeavors of the orchardist himself.

Method of Propagation

In the selection of buds from the best types of fruit bearing trees the progressive nurseryman is constantly improving the general quality of his fruits. We do not mean that the best trees are grown from buds taken from bearing trees, but simply that they should be originally taken from trees of prolific habit and where the fruit is of highest quality. When such buds are worked through two or three generations, we get the very finest wood for propagating purposes from young nursery trees that are full of vitality and vigor. To accomplish the best results requires persistent care and watchfulness, and in no other line of business is there so much depending upon the integrity and character of the producer. A dishonorable grower has it in his power to deceive the planter and the deception cannot be discovered for some years. It is therefore of prime importance in planting an orchard to obtain trees from a nurseryman who has both moral and financial responsibility, rather than from an irresponsible and unreliable grower or agent. The one is permanently located and has a reputation to sustain and therein lies a guarantee of fair dealing. The other is only seeking a temporary advantage and relies on his irresponsibility for exemption from punishment.



DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

Preparation of Soil and Stock

Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes. We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a *vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary* in most cases. Therefore prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any; a smooth-cut root callouses sooner than one broken off. Cut back the tops about half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner, as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. To insure success *Peach trees should have all the side branches cut off before they are planted.* Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little; hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for the trees. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, *well packed.*

Planting

Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to set the trees to their natural depth. Fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots*, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. *Omission to pack the earth solidly is the most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock.* Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the labels when planting. If these are left until the trees are grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots.* When planting dwarf trees, set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. A very good plan is to drive two stakes, and confine the tree between straw or hay bands, stretched from stake to stake. It is not necessary to stake medium-sized trees that have been properly cut back when transplanted.

Mulching

When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from 3 to 6 inches deep, over a space two feet wider than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

After Planting

Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot beyond the roots. If the ground is poor, it should be enriched with a surface application of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Injured Trees

If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty four hours.

**PLANT YOUNG TREES.**

We cannot too strongly recommend our customers to procure young trees, especially for orchard planting. They cost less, can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live, will become established sooner in a new location, and can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees.

BEST DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.....	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	16 to 18 ft. apart each way
Dwarf Pears and Quinces.....	10 to 12 ft. " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 feet apart 8 to 10 ft. " in rows
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	4 by 5 feet
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 by 3½ feet
Strawberries, for hill culture.....	2 feet apart each way

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " " ".....	70	8 " " " ".....	680
20 " " " ".....	110	6 " " " ".....	1,210
18 " " " ".....	135	5 " " " ".....	1,745
15 " " " ".....	205	4 " " " ".....	2,725
12 " " " ".....	300	3 " " " ".....	4,840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows; and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill. The number of feet in an acre (43,560) divided by this, gives the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Fruit Tree Department

APPLES

ALL BUDDED TREES ON WHOLE ROOTS

Our apples are budded on whole roots of branched rooted apple seedlings. We believe this to be superior to grafting either on piece roots or whole roots, and that it makes the most perfect root system of any known method of propagation.

Apples for Home Use Every owner of a home in the United States should grow apples enough for his own use. By careful selection of varieties and by proper and intelligent culture, a succession of fruit can be had covering nearly the entire year, and no fruit is so luscious as that picked fresh from one's own trees.

Apples for Profit The planting of commercial orchards is simply a business proposition. It can be made to pay better than almost any line of out-door work, provided the grower does his work thoroughly, persistently and intelligently. We have seen several apple orchards in Western New York this season where the crop sold, on the trees, at prices ranging from five to ten thousand dollars each.

Varieties For family use it would be safe to plant any of the sorts named in this catalog. For commercial orchards, big, red, winter apples pay best. In selecting varieties be governed by the experience of other orchardists in your locality, and by the suggestions of the nearest Experiment Station. Plant young trees of staple, well tried kinds, that succeed in your vicinity and you will be safe. Plant sparingly of new and untried varieties until they have stood the test of time. There is not much choice between late fall and early spring planting. Either will succeed if the earth is thoroughly firmed about the roots.

Complete List of all the Apples we Grow—Arranged by Seasons.

SUMMER

Early Harvest
Early Strawberry
Golden Sweet
Primate

Red Astrachan
Red June
Sweet Bough

Tetofsky
Williams
Yellow Transparent

AUTUMN

Alexander
Autumn Strawberry
Chenango
Fall Pippin
Gravenstein
Haas

Jersey Sweet
Jacobs Sweet
Longfield
Maiden Blush
Oldenburg (Duchess)
Porter

Pumpkin Sweet
Rambo
Red Bietigheimer
Walter Pease
Wealthy
Wolf River

WINTER

Arkansas (Mammoth
Black Twig)
Arkansas Black
Arkansas Beauty
Bailey Sweet
Belle d Boskoop
Baxter
Baldwin
Ben Davis
Bismarck
Bottle Greening

Clark's Orange
Cooper's Market
Delaware Red
Fallawater
Fameuse
Gano
Gilliflower
Grimes Golden
Golden Russet
Gideon
Hubbardston

Hurlburt
Ingram
Jonathan
King (Tompkins Co.)
Mann
McIntosh
Magog
Northern Spy
Newtown
North Star
Ontario

WINTER

Pound Sweet
Porter
Peck Pleasant
Pewaukee
R. I. Greening
Roxbury Russet
Rome Beauty
Rolfe
Red Canada

Senator
Smith (Cider)
Smokehouse
Salome
Seeknofurther (Westfield)
Spitzenburg (Esopus)
Stark
Stayman's Winesap
Sutton Beauty

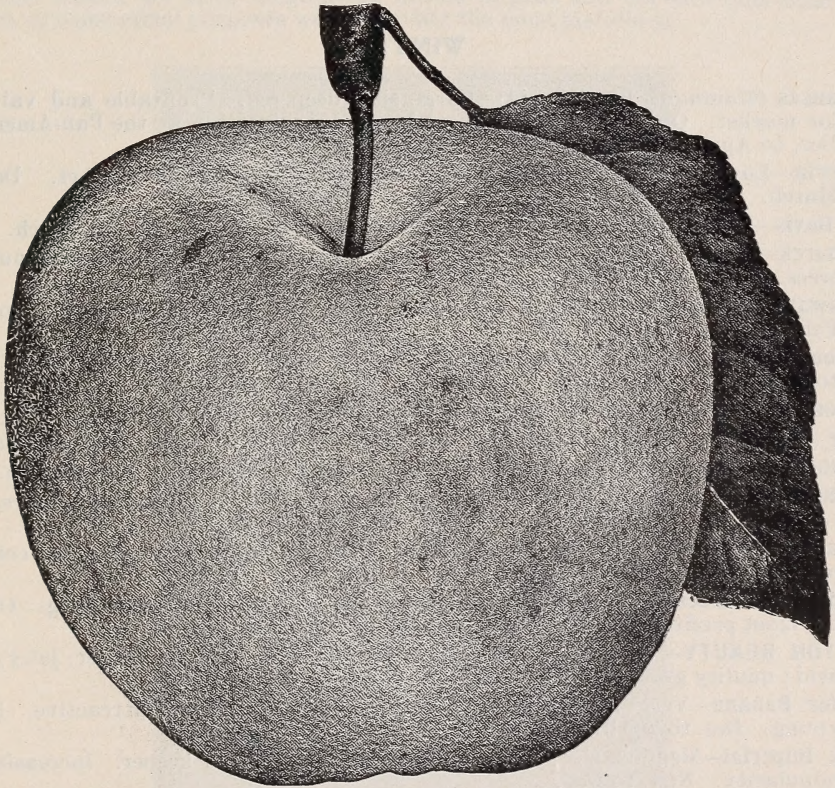
Tolman
Twenty Ounce
Walbridge
Wagener
Winter Banana
Winesap
Walkers
Yellow Belleflower
York Imperial

CRABS

Gen. Grant
Hyslop
Large Red Siberian

Martha
Transcendent

Whitney
VanWyck



Yellow Transparent Apple.

DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIETIES

SUMMER

✓ **Early Strawberry**—Medium size; striped with red; excellent and productive. Middle to end of Aug.

✓ **YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—A very early Russian apple; medium size, slightly conical; color pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree is vigorous and a very young and prolific bearer, frequently fruiting in the nursery row. Aug.

✓ **GOLDEN SWEET**—Large; yellow; fine. Tree vigorous and productive. Aug. and Sept.

FALL

- AUTUMN STRAWBERRY**—Medium size; streaked; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Productive. Sept. and Oct.
- Hurlbut**—Medium size; yellow splashed with red; crisp, sub-acid; quality good. Great bearer. Oct. to Dec.
- LONGFIELD**—A Russian variety. Medium to large; yellow with red blush. Sprightly, sub-acid; quality good. Young and prolific bearer. Oct. to Jan.
- Pumpkin Sweet**—Very large; yellowish russet; sweet and rich. Valuable. Oct. and Nov.
- Rambo**—Medium size; yellow and red; old standard sort. Oct. to Dec.
- WALTER PEASE**—Large size; deep red, rich, juicy, slightly sub-acid. Its large size and high color gives it a ready market. Sept. and Oct.

WINTER

- Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig)**—Large size; deep red. Profitable and valuable for market. One of the handsomest fruits on exhibition at the Pan-American. Dec. to April.
- Baldwin**—Large; red, productive. Popular and profitable for market. Dec. to March.
- Ben Davis**—Large; handsome; red. The great business apple. Dec. to March.
- Bismarck**—Large; red; bears young. Fruited for us on three-year-old nursery trees. A new sort worthy of trial. Oct. to Jan.
- Fallawater**—Large; yellow with red cheek; popular Pennsylvania sort. Nov. to February.
- Fameuse (Snow)**—Medium size; crimson; flesh snowy white; quality best. Nov. to Jan.
- Gideon**—Medium size; yellow, with red blush; tree hardy. Dec. to March.
- King (Tompkins County)**—Large, red and yellow; one of the best. Nov. to Jan.
- McIntosh**—Large; red; tender, sub-acid. A hardy Canadian tree. Nov. to Feb.
- Northern Spy**—Large; striped with dark crimson. One of the finest late keepers. Dec. to June.
- Pewaukee**—Medium size; yellow, splashed with red, especially good for cold climates. Jan. to May.
- Rhode Island Greening**—Large; green; rather acid; excellent for cooking. One of the most profitable sorts. Nov. to March.
- SUTTON BEAUTY**—Medium to large; yellow, striped with red; tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good. One of the most valuable. Nov. to Feb.
- Winter Banana**—Very large; yellow, with blush cheek; very attractive. Bears young. Dec. to April.
- York Imperial**—Medium size; red; good quality; excellent keeper. Increasing in popularity. Nov. to Feb.

Crab Apples

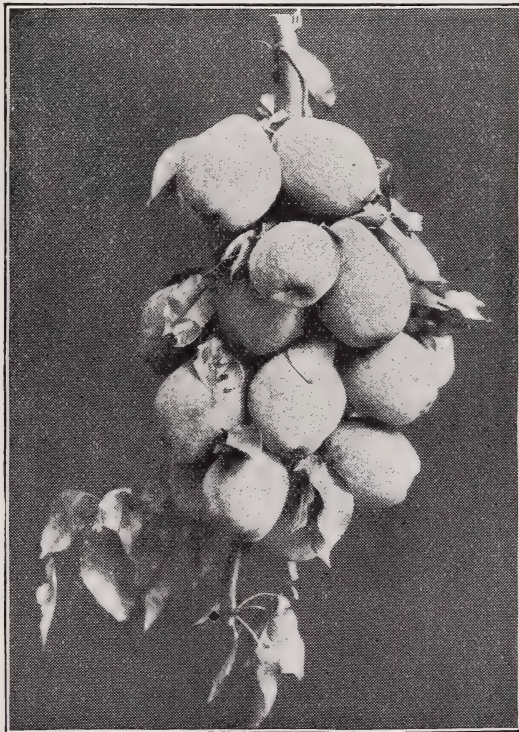
- Hyslop**—Large; deep crimson; vigorous and hardy. Oct.
- Transcendent**—Large; red and yellow; vigorous and prolific. Sept.

For more complete descriptions of varieties, etc., see our 32-page catalog. If you have no copy, the same will be sent promptly on application.

PEARS

Home Pears With care in the selection of varieties, it is possible to have pears in good eating condition from August until early spring. For garden culture there are many excellent sorts that can be highly recommended. We name some in the order of ripening: Tyson, Wilder, Clapps, Bartlett, Seckel, Clairgeau, Sheldon, Bosc, Anjou, Lawrence, Josephine. These all have great beauty and merit, and cover all seasons.

Business Pears For business pears, with which to pay debts and show profits, we would recommend Bartlett, Bosc, Duchess d' Angouleme and Kieffer. The Duchess is the great Dwarf winner, and Kieffer has proven to be the best money maker among Standards. It is so hardy, bears so young and abundantly, is so healthy, and free from insect pests that it gives much better financial returns than pears of higher quality, that are more tender and have less beauty. For this season we have magnificent blocks of pear and feel sure that either for garden or commercial purposes we can satisfy the most fastidious.



A cluster of 25 Kieffer pears, weighing 17 pounds, grown by W. L. Brock, of Burlington, N. J. We have sold large numbers of Kieffer and other trees to Mr. Brock, and are privileged to refer all inquiries to him as to the quality of the trees we grow.

Standard Pears

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Pear Seedlings.

We bud all our pears instead of grafting. We believe we get thereby a better root system. Grown in this manner they transplant easily and give good results. They need careful pruning and spraying, but amply repay for this labor in fairer and more salable fruit. They like clay land and thrive best there, but will succeed in any garden soil.

We are strong advocates of planting young trees, as we believe there will be a smaller percentage of losses in transplanting than when older and larger trees are used. Still, for those who are willing to take extra pains for the sake of obtaining quick results, we deem it practicable to use successfully our **XX** or **Bearing Age** grade. For more than twenty years we have been growing extra sized Standard Pears to meet the demands of our city and suburban trade. This year we have several acres of pears, running from one to two inches in diameter, and from seven to nine feet in height. They are magnificent specimens and would give eminent satisfaction when successfully transplanted. We call attention to our list of varieties and to the low prices as quoted in our Price List.

Complete List of all the Standard Pears we Grow—Arranged by Seasons.

SUMMER

Brandywine	Early Harvest	Lawson	Petite Marguerite
Bloodgood	Giffard	Manning Elizabeth	Tyson
Clapp	Koonce	Madeleine	Wilder Early
Ete (Doyenne d')		Osband	

FALL

Angouleme (Duchess)	Bar-Seckel	Hardy	Onondaga
Bartlett	Buffum	Howell	Rossney
Belle Lucrative	Clairgeau	Hoosic	Rutter
Bessiemanka	Diel	Idaho	Seckel
Bosc	Flemish Beauty	Japan Golden Russet	Sheldon
Boussock	Frederick Clapp	LeConte	Superfin
Baronne de Mello	Garber's	Louise Bonne	Vermont Beauty
	Goodale	Lincoln Coreless	Worden Seckel

WINTER

Anjou	Josephine d'Malines	Krull	Pres. Drouard
Duchess d'Bordeaux	Jones	Lawrence	Vicar
Easter (Beurre)	Kieffer	Mt. Vernon	Winter Nelis

DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIETIES

SUMMER

Clapp's Favorite—Large; yellow, with red cheek. A splendid pear. It should be picked ten days before it would ripen on the tree. Aug. and Sept.

ETE (Doyenne d')—Small; sweet and melting. Early Aug.

Koonce—Medium size; yellow, with red cheek. Profitable for market. Aug.

LAWSON—Large; brilliant yellow and red. Good shipper. Aug.

Tyson—Above medium size; yellow, with crimson cheek; sweet, juicy and fine flavored. One of the finest summer sorts. We have trees on our home place that have been in bearing for twenty years and have never failed to produce good crops. Aug.

Wilder Early—Medium size; greenish yellow; handsome and good. First of Aug.

FALL

ANGOULEME (Duchess de Angouleme)—One of the largest of all good pears. Succeeds well both as Standard and Dwarf. When dwarfed it is one of the most profitable market pears grown. Should be in every collection, and will give good returns and satisfaction. Oct. and Nov.

BARTLETT—Large; yellow, tinged with red; melting and rich. Bears young and abundantly; excellent for garden or profit. Last of Sept.

- Bosc** (Beurre)—Large; russet; very distinct, with a long neck; high flavored and delicious. Good for garden or profit. Sept. and Oct.
- Boussock** (Doyenne)—Large; excellent flavor. Great bearer. Sept.
- CLAIRGEAU** (Beurre)—Very large; high colored and attractive; fair quality. An early bearer and valuable for market. Oct. and Nov.
- Garber**—Large; yellow as an orange; better than Kieffer and ripens before that variety. It is an excellent sort to plant with Kieffer as a fertilizer. Oct.
- Howell**—Large; yellow; one of the best. Sept. and Oct.
- JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET**—Medium size; russet; poor quality; good as a fertilizer for Kieffer. It has the handsomest glossy dark green foliage of any pear grown. Can be used as an ornamental for lawn planting.
- Le Conte**—Medium size; pale yellow; poor quality. Only good in the South. Sept.
- Louise Bonne** (de Jersey)—Large; yellow with red cheek; good quality. Very successful as a Dwarf. Sept. and Oct.
- ROSSNEY**—Large; yellow with crimson blush; superior flavor. About two weeks later than Bartlett. Is a strong grower in the nursery and promises well.
- Rutter**—Large; yellow; a young and sure bearer. Very valuable for market. Oct.
- Seckel**—Small; high flavored; the standard of excellence in the pear. This is the pear much sought after for spicing and pickling. Sept. and Oct.
- Sheldon**—Large; russet; rich quality. One of the best. Oct.
- Vermont Beauty**—Medium size; yellow, covered with red; rich, juicy, sub-acid. Oct. and Nov.

WINTER

- Anjou** (Beurre de)—Large; greenish; excellent quality. Keeps into mid-winter. One of the most valuable pears, either as standard or dwarf.
- Josephine d' Malines**—Medium to large; pale straw color; flesh rose colored; buttery, juicy and sweet. One of the most delicious winter pears.
- KIEFFER**—Large; yellow and brilliant red; the most beautiful pear grown. Tree as hardy as an oak; said to be practically blight proof and to resist San Jose scale. Gives fruit and plenty of it, when all other varieties fail. We were almost the pioneer growers of this variety. When first introduced by Mr. Wm. Parry, of New Jersey, way back in the seventies, he engaged us to grow some trees. *One year we budded fifty thousand for him.* We have watched the Kieffer for twenty-five years and have been astonished at the hold it has taken upon the market. It is safe to say it has made more money for the orchardists than any other one pear grown. It is a good canning pear. Oct. to Dec.
- Lawrence**—Medium size; greenish yellow; high flavored. One of the best.
- PRESIDENT DROUARD**—Large; yellow; good quality. March to May.

DWARF PEARS

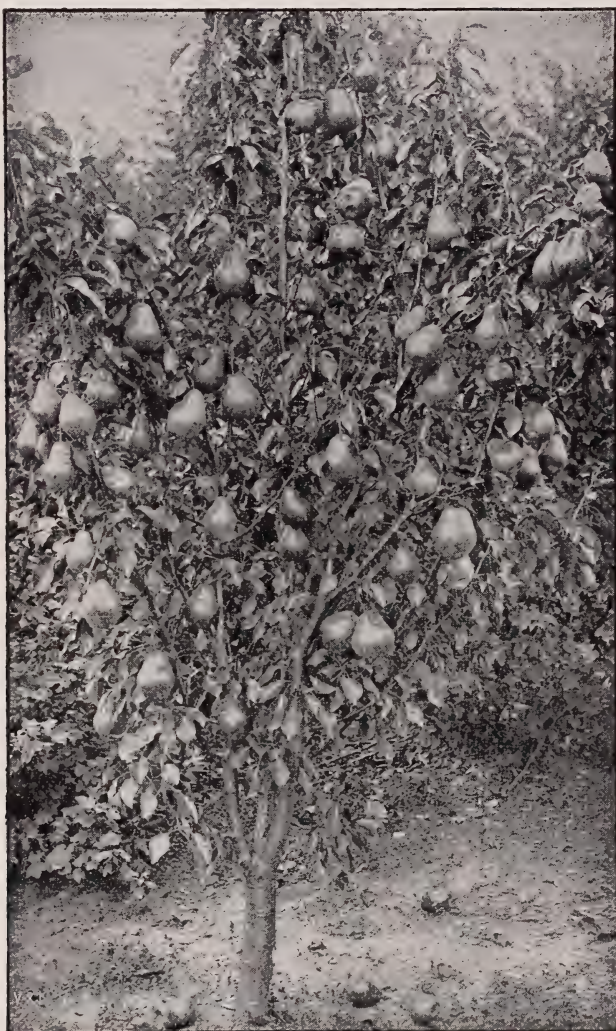
All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Angers Quince.

Planting and Fruiting Pears are dwarfed by budding on quince stocks, and in planting should be set deeply enough to cover the junction of the pear and quince. Dwarfs come into bearing sooner than Standards, and hence are valuable both for garden and orchard purposes. They are supposed to be shorter lived than Standards, but there are plenty of commercial orchards in healthy condition and full bearing, that we sold prior to 1875. The Duchess is the most successful dwarf grown and we recommend it highly for either pleasure or profit.

For more complete descriptions of varieties, etc., see our 32-page catalog. If you have no copy the same will be sent promptly on application.

Testing Varieties

In order to test our varieties, we have carried over some blocks to be four and five years old. They have fruited in the nursery row and have given us a large quantity of fine, high-colored fruit. These trees we now offer as **XX or Bearing Age**. They would be likely to give the planter quicker results than younger stock, and can be recommended to those who feel they cannot afford to wait.



Dwarf Duchess d'Angouleme.

Complete List of all the Varieties of Dwarf Pears we Grow.

Angouleme (Duchess)	Flemish Beauty	Koonce	Louise Bonne
Anjou	Howell	Krull	Seckel
Bartlett	Idaho	Lawrence	Vermont Beauty
Clapp	Kieffer	Lincoln Coreless	Wilder Early
Ete			

For descriptions of varieties and season of ripening see Standard Pears.

PLUMS

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Myrobalan Plum Seedlings.

The Plum likes strong land, but succeeds on dark soils and almost any soil that is made rich. For the best results it requires thorough and high cultivation. It needs spraying to insure against leaf diseases and the trees need to be jarred to protect them from the curculio. So many careless and indifferent growers will always neglect these precautions that the thorough culturist will practically have a monopoly of the market.

Garden Plums There are a large number of most excellent plums for garden culture, but which are not adapted to commercial orchards. The market seems to require early and late ripening kinds to command the highest prices. For home use an excellent selection would be: Red June, Bradshaw, German Prune, Lombard, Reine Claude, Washington and Wickson.



Shipper's Pride Plum.

Orchard Plums For market purposes dark colored plums, ripening very early or very late, when there is not a glut of other fruit, are likely to be most profitable. A good list for commercial orchard planting would be: Red June, Wickson, Bradshaw, German Prune, Arch Duke, Diamond, Monarch and October Purple. A strain of the German Prune, which we introduced several years ago and which has been disseminated under the name of York State Prune, has proven to be of great commercial value. We never have seen more beautiful fruit orchards than some of our German Prunes when in full bearing. We have strong faith in the Red June as being one of the most valuable Japan sorts, as it is the earliest to ripen of all the plum family.

XX or Bearing Age Plums We offer a fine line of XX or Bearing Age plum trees. These are especially adapted for planting in poultry yards or garden plots where a few trees are anxiously needed for immediate fruiting. With care in transplanting they should give quick returns.

Complete List of all the Plums we Grow.

JAPAN PLUMS.

Abundance
Burbank
Climax

Hale
October Purple
Red June

Satsuma
Strawberry
Shiro

Willard
Wickson

EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC PLUMS.

Arch Duke	Geuii	Niagara	Shrop Damson
Bradshaw	German Prune	Princes Yellow Gage	Spaulding
Beauty of Naples	Giant Prune	Prince of Wales	Stanton
Coe's Golden Drop	Grand Duke	Prunus Simoni	Smith's Orleans
Diamond	Imperial Gage	Purple Egg	Tatge
Duane's Purple	Jefferson	Pond's Seedling	Victoria
Empire	Lincoln	Quackenboss	Washington
French Damson	Lombard	Red Egg	Weaver
Fellenburg	Monarch	Reine Claude	Wild Goose
Field	McLaughlin	Saratoga	Yellow Egg
General Hand	Moore's Arctic	Shipper's Pride	York State Prune

DESCRIPTIONS OF PLUMS.

JAPANESE SORTS.

HALE—Good size; reddish yellow; fine quality. Fruit needs thinning. This is the high-priced plum which Luther Burbank sold to J. H. Hale, the great fruit man of Connecticut. Ripens in Sept.

OCTOBER PURPLE—Large; purple; quality superb. First of Oct.

Red June—Medium size; bright red; good quality. Best of all early plums. First of Aug.

Wickson—Large; purplish red; good quality; late. Fine for garden or market. Last of Sept.

EUROPEAN SORTS.

Arch Duke—Large; dark purple; good quality; very late. Profitable market sort. Last of Sept.

Bradshaw—Large; reddish purple; very showy. One of the best for market or garden. Aug.

Beauty of Naples—Medium size; light yellow, very prolific; sweet and good. Middle of Sept.

DIAMOND—Large; dark purple; productive. Fine market sort. Last of Sept.

Field—Large; much like Bradshaw but ten days later.

LINCOLN—Large; reddish purple; the most showy plum we have ever fruited. Good for garden but not recommended for market on account of its season. Middle of Aug.

Lombard—Medium size; purple; good quality; sure and heavy cropper. Well adapted to light soil. Sept.

MONARCH—Largest size; bluish purple; late and valuable. One of the best for market. Last of Sept.


PRUNUS SIMONI—Large; flattened; brilliant red. This is a distinct species from China. It is both hardy and prolific. Sept.

RED EGG (Red Magnum Bonum)—Large; red; sub-acid. Sept.

Shipper's Pride—Large; dark purple; fair quality. Good for canning and shipping. First to middle of Sept.

TATGE—Medium size; red; of the Lombard type. One of the hardiest and adapted to cold climates. Sept.

YORK STATE PRUNE (or Large German Prune)—Large; blue; rich, juicy, fine. Excellent for garden and market. This strain of prune originated here in Danville as a seedling from imported trees. It is the best of all the prune family and we recommend it highly. Sept.

 For more complete descriptions of varieties, etc., see our 32-page catalog. If you have no copy, same will be sent promptly on application.

CHERRIES

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French

Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry Seedlings.



Montmorency Cherries.

From a photograph taken in our nursery of four-year-old trees in full bearing.

The Cherry and Peach are the two fruits that do best on light soil, but will not succeed in wet situations. The Cherry is so ornamental, both in fruit and foliage, that it is well adapted for planting about the home and road side. There are many varieties to be recommended for garden planting, and a few sorts that are showing big returns in the orchard. Of sweet varieties, the Windsor is among the best for market purposes, and of sour sorts the Montmorency leads the list. During the past summer we visited a Montmorency orchard where the crop had just been sold for \$3,200.00, and as the same parties sold their Apple crop last year for \$13,000.00, we concluded that fruit growing in Western New York made a favorable comparison with wheat and corn growing.

San Jose Scale From the Experiment Stations we learn that the San Jose scale rarely attacks the Cherry, but as we have never had any scale in our nurseries or within twenty-five miles of them, we have had no opportunity for personal observation.

XX or Bearing Age Cherries We have a fair stock of trees that have borne in the nursery rows.



Windsor.

Complete List of all the Cherries we Grow

SWEET SORTS

Black Tartarian	Downer's Late Red	Elkhorn	Napoleon
Black Heart	Dikeman	Gov. Wood	Rockport Bigarreau
Black Eagle	Early LaMaurie	Healy	Schmidt's Bigarreau
Centennial	Early Purple	Ida	Windsor
Coe's Transparent	Elton	Mercer	Yellow Spanish

SOUR SORTS

Bay State	Empress Eugenie	Large Montmorency	Ostheime
Belle Magnifique	English Morello	Louis Philippe	Royal Duke
Brusseler Braun	Early Richmond	May Duke	Wragg
Dyehouse	Late Duke	Mont. Ordinaire	Reine Hortense
	Lieb	Olivet	Vladimir

DESCRIPTIONS

SOUR CHERRIES

BRUSSELER BRAUN—Large; dark red; very late. Is highly recommended by the Geneva Experiment Station for trial where a late cherry is desired.

Dyehouse—Medium size; red; acid; productive. Ripens a week before Early Richmond.

Early Richmond—Medium size; red; acid; valuable for cooking. Ripens through June.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Large; reddish black; rich, acid. Very reliable bearer and good money maker. July.

LATE DUKE—Large; deep red; heart shaped; sub-acid. A fine late sort and not too sour to eat from the hand. Last of July.

Large Montmorency—Large; bright red; the finest acid cherry. An immense bearer and valuable everywhere. Last of June.

OSTHEIME—Medium size; dark red; sub-acid. Hardy and recommended for cold climates. July.

SWEET CHERRIES.

Dikeman—Large; black; fine quality. One of the latest sweet cherries, and hence commands high prices. We obtained our buds from S. D. Willard, who recommends it.

EARLY PURPLE—Small; heart shaped; purplish; good quality; very early. June.

EARLY LA MAURIE—Large; dark purple; juicy and rich. The best sweet cherry for the South because of its healthy foliage. June.

MERCER—Large; dark red; excellent for table or canning. Ripens early but hangs long.

WINDSOR—Large; liver colored; excellent flavor; one of the best for garden or market. July.

Yellow Spanish—Large; yellow and red; juicy, rich and high flavored. June.

PEACHES

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Tennessee Natural Peach Seedlings.

Peaches come into bearing so soon and there is such an unlimited demand for the fruit that the enormous plantings of commercial peach orchards still continues. Millions of trees have been planted in recent years, and the supply of nursery grown stock is not sufficient to keep up with the demand. Florida and Texas are rivaling Georgia and Michigan in the magnitude of their plantings. New York and Connecticut are also becoming large peach producers. With the hardier varieties now propagated it is possible to grow peaches successfully in almost any section. Clean culture, annual pruning, and frequent examination for borers are the requisites for success. By careful thinning to get large and perfect specimens, there seems to be a profitable place for all home grown fruit.

Complete List of all the Peaches we Grow.

Alexander	Everbearing	Lemon Cling	Salway
Barnards Early	Elberta	Lewis Seedling	Smock
Carman	Fitzgerald	Lord Palmerston	Stump
Chairs Choice	Foster	Markham	Stevens Rareripec
Crawford's Early	Fox	Morris White	Triumph
Crawford's Late	Greensboro	Mountain Rose	Wager
Champion	Globe	Niagara	Wheatland
Crosby	Hills Chili	Old Mixon Free	Willard
Early Rivers	Hyne's Surprise	Reeves Favorite	Wonderful
Early York	Kalamazoo	Sneed	

DESCRIPTIONS—ARRANGED IN ORDER OF RIPENING.

Sneed—Large; creamy white; fine quality; of Chinese type.

Triumph—Medium size; yellow; fair quality.


Alexander—Medium size; red and white; only fair quality; semi-cling.

Champion—Large; white and red; rich and juicy. Hardy and productive. August.

Mountain Rose—Medium size; red and white; very showy. Good quality.

Early Rivers—Large; pale red over white ground; good flavor; very tender in flesh. Family use only.

Carman—Large; white with deep blush; tender and fine. Hardy in bud. Aug.

 For further descriptions of varieties, etc., see our 32-page catalog. If you have no copy, same will be sent promptly on application.

- Elberta**—Large; yellow and red; handsome; fine quality. Most popular market peach.
- Everbearing**—Large; white, striped with light purple; juicy and good; freestone. Bears from July to Sept. A new sort from Georgia; comes highly recommended.
- Barnard**—Medium size; yellow and red; beautiful, delicious quality.
- Reeves**—Large; yellow and red; rich quality.
- Foster**—Large; yellow and red; fine quality.
- Early Crawford**—Large; yellow and red; good quality. An old standard.
- Stump**—Large; red and white; excellent quality; reliable.
- Oldmixon Free**—Large; red and white; best quality. An old standard.
- Markham**—Large; yellow; extra hardy peach from Northern Michigan. We obtained our buds from S. D. Willard.
- Fitzgerald**—Large; yellow and red; one of the most dependable kinds.
- Kalamazoo**—Large; yellow; good and productive. First of Sept.
- Salway**—Large; yellow and red; rich in both color and quality.
- Lemon Cling**—Large; clear yellow; fine quality.
- Smock**—Large; yellow; fair quality. A popular canning peach.
- Wonderful**—Large; yellow. Similar to Smock.

Nectarines

- Early Violet**—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and high flavored. Freestone. Last of August.

Quinces

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Quince Stocks.

The Quince requires a deep rich soil and high cultivation to obtain best results. It should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. Quince trees are scarce this season and we can only supply them in small quantities.

- Orange**—Large; bright yellow; good quality. The best of all.
- Reas**—Large. Much like the Orange.
- Meech**—Large, pear-shaped; yellow; good quality.
- Champion**—Large, pear-shaped; yellow; very late.
- Bourgeat**—New sort we are testing. We only recommend it for trial.

Apricots

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Plum Stocks.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum. It bears immense crops that ripen in July and August. The experience of the last few years has shown that they can be successfully grown in New York State and throughout the East, and they are netting the planters here good money.

HARRIS—A hardy English sort, that is doing well in this State. Medium size; oblong orange; good quality; very early. The best variety for Eastern culture.

Russian Varieties—These are to be chiefly recommended for cold climates.

Alexander

Alexis

Budd

Gibb

Mulberries

The Mulberry is a rapid growing fruit and ornamental tree. It is especially valuable in poultry yards, as the fruit drops when ripe throughout a long season.

Downing—Large; blue black; vinous flavor.

New American—Large; black; hardy. July until Autumn.

Russian—Small; black; sweet. Useful in silk culture.

☛ For further descriptions of varieties, etc., see our 32-page catalog. If you have no copy, same will be sent promptly on application.

Small Fruit Department

GRAPES

No grounds are so small but that the owner can grow at least a few Grapes. They thrive admirably everywhere. The soil should be made rich and mellow and the vines planted in rows 8 feet apart and 6 to 10 feet apart in the rows. The fruit should be thinned in order to insure the best results.




Campbell's Early.

RED OR AMBER

Brighton—One of the best reds. Early; productive and vigorous.

Catawba—The best late red, requiring a long season to mature.

Delaware—Small berry, but compact bunches; highest quality; early. Should be in every garden.

 For further descriptions of varieties, etc., see our 32-page catalog. If you have no copy, same will be sent promptly on application.

BLACK

- Campbell's Early**—Clusters and berries large; black. One of the best early sorts.
Concord—Large; good quality; succeeds everywhere. The most popular sort.
Eaton—Bunch large; berries very large; black with blue bloom; good. Mid-season.
Moore's Early—Bunch large; berries large; fair quality. Early.
McPike—Bunch large; berries an inch in diameter; new. Ripens with Worden.
Worden—Bunch large; berries large; superior flavor. Earlier than Concord.

WHITE

- Diamond**—Bunch large; berries medium; white; quality good; Ripens before Concord.
Green Mountain—Bunch medium; berries medium; greenish white. Very early.
Niagara—Bunch large; berries large; ripens with Concord. Most valuable white sort.

Currants

- Currants should be planted 4 feet apart each way. Fertilize well and prune freely. Apply white hellebore to leaves when damp as an antidote to the Currant worm.
Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid. Good and productive.
Fay's Prolific—Very large; red. One of the best.
Perfection—Large; red; fine. The new currant grown and introduced by C. M. Hooker & Sons, and which received the Barry \$50.00 gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society.
Red Cross—Large; long clusters. A fine new red sort.
Lee's Prolific—Large; black; superior quality.
White Grape—Large; yellowish white; mild acid. Best white sort.

Gooseberries

- Require the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant.
Downing—Large; whitish green; good and prolific. One of the best.
Houghton—Medium size; pale red. Tender and good.
Industry—Large; dark red. The best English sort.
Red Jacket—Large; red; free from mildew. A great cropper. One of the best.

Blackberries

- This excellent fruit should be planted for garden use in rows 5 feet apart, with plants 4 feet apart; for market, in rows 6 feet apart, with plants 3 feet apart.
Agawam—Medium size; jet black; sweet and good. Early.
Early Harvest—Very early and prolific. Hardy and reliable.
Eldorado—Medium size; good quality. Hardy and new.
Mersereau—Extra large; hardy and prolific. Is increasing in popularity.
Snyder—Medium size; hardy and productive. One of the best for home and market.


Raspberries

Coming immediately after strawberries, raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. They bring remunerative prices.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should be not less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting.

RED SORTS

- Columbian**—Very large; dark red, bordering on purple; immensely productive. Not of highest quality but always gives a crop when other sorts fail. It makes the finest jelly of any raspberry grown.

 For further descriptions of varieties, etc., see our 32-page catalog. If you have no copy, same will be sent promptly on application.

Cuthbert—Medium to large; crimson; hardy and prolific. The most reliable sort.

Loudon—Large; dark crimson; fine quality. Not quite hardy. One of the best.

YELLOW SORT

Golden Queen—Large; golden yellow; highest quality. Very hardy and productive.

BLACK CAPS

Cumberland—Largest size; earlier than Gregg; hardy and productive.

Kansas—Large; early. One of the best.

Gregg—Very large. For many years the leading standard market sort.

Munger—Large; productive. A new late variety.

Strawberries

Respond quickly to good cultivation and fertilizing. For field culture, plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows.

The varieties marked (Per) have perfect flowers, and may be planted alone.

VARIETIES

Brandywine (Per)—Season late; very productive. Fruit large and of fine quality.

Clyde (Per)—Large; firm; of regular conical shape; light scarlet, Mid-season.

Jessie (Per)—Very large; good quality. Does well on heavy clay soil.

Nick Ohmer (Per)—Very large; dark red; uniformly roundish conical, of excellent quality; healthy, vigorous and productive.

Marshall (Per)—Very large; roundish, dark, crimson; quality very good. Plant vigorous and productive. Season medium to late. The best for all purposes.

Michael's Early (Per)—Very early; medium to large, roundish; bright crimson; firm and of fair quality. Plant, a strong grower and good bearer.

Dewberries

Lucretia—A trailing variety of the Blackberry, ripening between the Raspberry and Blackberry.

Fruit large and handsome.

Asparagus

Earliest and finest of spring vegetables. Prepare ground by trenching to depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil as turned over with two or three inches of well rotted manure. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other.

Palmetto—Of Southern origin. Is a good yielder. Earlier than Conover's.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. Continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make ground rich and deep; plant four feet apart.

Myatts Linnaeus—An early, tender plant, not in the least tough or stringy; of mild, sub-acid flavor. It is the finest large red market variety.



View in our Ornamental Lot, Showing Hydrangeas in Bloom.

Ornamental Department



Maple Street, Danville, N. Y., which we laid out through our Nursery Grounds 25 years ago, and planted with Silver Maples.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES AND SHRUBS

In the settlement and development of a new country, it is inevitable that first thought should be given to the subduing of nature and the winning of bread.

Homes are built for shelter rather than beauty, and grounds are kept for utility rather than ornament. With age these conditions change, and our American cities especially are rapidly undergoing a horticultural evolution.

No place is too small for a lawn, and a well kept green sward is always attractive. If around these grass plats, there are borders of shrubs interspersed with a few well selected specimens of ornamental trees, then we will have created an effective setting for our homes that will be a source of perpetual comfort and joy.

We devote many acres to the growing of ornamentals and always have fine specimens to show visitors. If you are in doubt as to what you want, come and see the trees growing, and it will help you to a decision. Or if you cannot come then write us and we will give you the benefit of our suggestions.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES

Beech—Purple leaved; beautiful purple leaved foliage tree. Deep purple in spring changing to crimson and again to dull green in fall. One of the most effective lawn trees we have.

Birch (European White)—A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches.

Catalpa (Speciosa)—A hardy variety that comes from the West. Leaves large, heart-shaped; blooms are large and showy; it is an effective, tropical looking, lawn tree.

Elm (American White)—A noble shade tree for either street or lawn planting.

Horse Chestnut—A large, handsome tree, perfectly hardy and free from diseases. It is covered with an abundance of white flowers in May, and it is wonderfully attractive.

Maple (Norway)—A large tree, with a head unusually round and perfect in form, with deep green foliage. It is a vigorous grower and very desirable for street or lawn planting. It is free from disease and holds its foliage and color late in the fall.



Handsome specimen of Norway Maple, which we grew in our Nursery, and planted in front of our office, about 20 years ago.

Maple (Silver leaved)—It is the most rapid growing of the Maples and is valuable where quick shade is desired. Foliage bright green above and white beneath. It is easily transplanted and makes wonderful growth on soils where there is an abundance of moisture.

Maple (Sugar or Rock)—This is a beautiful shade tree and is especially valuable for street planting. It is rather a slow grower, but is always handsome, and never more beautiful than in the fall when its leaves are changing to yellow and scarlet.

Maple (Wier's Cut Leaved)—Is a variety of the silver leaved with cut or dissected foliage. It is a very attractive drooping lawn tree.

Plane (Oriental)—A lofty, wide spreading tree; heart shaped leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth. Makes a fine street tree.

Prunus Pissardi (Purple leaved Plum)—Is a small purple leaved tree that retains its color more perfectly than any other of the purple leaved varieties. It is very desirable and ornamental. We have large blocks of beautiful specimens, and can recommend it highly.

Poplar (Carolina)—A magnificent tree for quick shade either for street planting, lawn or screens. It has broad rich foliage and if the leaders are kept pruned will make round dense heads.

Poplar (Lombardy)—Well known from its tall spire-like form. Where it is desired to mark a boundary line, or where there is an entrance to a driveway these trees are very effective.

Salisburia (or Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo)—This is a very rare tree that deserves much more general planting. We have a beautiful specimen on our lawn, about 25 feet in height, that attracts universal attention. The foliage is light green, and shaped something like a Maiden Hair Fern. It enjoys the unique distinction of being absolutely free from any fungus disease, and from the attacks of worms and insects. We give it unqualified endorsement.

EVERGREEN TREES

Evergreens are desirable but difficult to transplant. They should never be set in the fall. We have found May 1st to be the best time for transplanting. Our Evergreens are fresh dug, fibrous rooted plants, and are handled and packed without exposure to the roots.

Arbor-Vitæ (American)—One of the finest Evergreens for hedge; very hardy and can be sheared into any shape. We have large blocks of bushy, well furnished, finely rooted plants.



Irish Juniper.

Arbor-Vitæ (Pyramidalis)—An exceedingly beautiful variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green, color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. We have some very choice specimens. Should have a place in every collection.

Balsam Fir—A hardy, rapid growing, dark green tree, forming a handsome pyramid.

Irish Juniper—A beautiful variety of erect growth, making a pillar of green; very desirable. We have large blocks of very handsome specimens.

Pine (Austrian)—A robust, hardy, rapid growing pine. Very valuable for this country.

Pine (Scotch)—Also hardy and valuable, with silver green foliage.

Spruce (Norway)—One of the handsomest Evergreens, beautiful for lawn or may be used for hedge. Perfectly hardy.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES

Birch (Cut leaved Weeping)—The finest lawn tree grown. The white bodies, long pendulous branches and beautifully cut leaves attract universal attention.

Elm (Camperdown)—Is one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It spreads out horizontally for a considerable distance and then the pendulous limbs droop to the ground.

Mulberry (Tea's Weeping)—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long graceful branches drooping to the ground. Very beautiful and attractive.

Willow (Kilmarnock)—This forms a perfect umbrella head, with glossy foliage.

NUT TREES

Many nut-bearing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can be transplanted as safely as apple trees. Thus the planter has the benefit of the three or four years' growth in the nursery over the method of planting the seed. Many varieties are now grafted; we describe a few below.

Butternuts—Very ornamental and productive; bears young.

Chestnut (American Sweet)—The native sort with sweet nuts that are always readily salable and the wood of which is valuable.

Chestnut (Ridgely)—Large; strong grower; bears young; very productive; good quality.

Walnuts (American Black)—These are valuable for timber and the nuts are highly prized.

Walnuts (English or Madeira Nut)—Are fairly hardy and are fruiting here in the Genesee Valley.

Walnuts (Japan)—From the mountains of Japan and are said to be hardy. Bear young.

HEDGE PLANTS

Small sizes should be set nine inches apart. Larger sizes eighteen inches apart. Honey Locust and Osage Orange set in double rows about nine inches apart.

Arbor-Vitæ (American)—Forms a highly ornamental evergreen hedge.

Honey Locust—Is hardy, vigorous, and so thorny as to make a good farm hedge.

Norway Spruce—Makes a fine evergreen hedge that is easily sheared into any required shape.

Privet (California)—For hedge purposes where an evergreen will not succeed, there is nothing to equal the California Privet. It can be sheared to any height and to any form.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Althea (or Rose of Sharon)—Several varieties. Bloom in August and September.

Barberry—Several varieties, very showy in foliage, flower and fruit.

Deutzia—In variety. Very hardy with attractive foliage and flowers. Blooms in June.

Eleagnus (Longipes)—From Japan. Very ornamental. Covered in July with bright red berries.

Fringe (Purple or Smoke Tree)—Covered with a curious fringe during mid-summer.

Hydrangea, P. G.—A beautiful shrub covered with masses of white flowers when other shrubs are out of bloom.

Hydrangea (Tree Form)—For growing in tree form this is one of the most effective and handsome shrubs ever introduced, either for planting singly or in masses. It will give you blooms the first season of planting and an abundance of them. It attracts universal admiration.

- Honeysuckle** (Tartarian upright)—In various shades of white, red and pink.
Lilac (White, Purple and Persian)—They are indispensable in every collection of shrubs.
Quince (Japan)—Bright scarlet flowers in early spring.
Snowball (Japan)—Has handsomer foliage and more delicate flowers than the common variety.
Snowball (Common)—A well known shrub with globular clusters of pure white flowers.
Spireas (In variety)—These are elegant low shrubs of easy culture and long blooming. We especially recommend Van Houttei. We also have *Prunifolia*, *Thunbergii* and *Billardi*.
Syringa (or Mock Orange)—A hardy shrub producing a profusion of white flowers in June.
Weigela (In variety)—Blossoms after Lilacs; various shades of white and rose color.

SUMMER AND FALL FLOWERING BULBS AND PLANTS.

- Golden Glow Flower** (*Rudbeckia Laciniata*)—The flowers are double, of a deep golden yellow and are borne on long stems. Hardy and effective. Blossoms from July to Sept.
Dahlias—Fine assortment. **Tuberose**—Pearl and Double Italian.
Gladiolus—Mixed sorts. **Tulips and Paeonias**—Mixed sorts.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.

- Ampelopsis** (American Ivy or Virginian Creeper)—Hardy and fine for covering verandas
Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan Ivy)—Clings closely to brick or stone, and forms a dense covering of green, changing to crimson in autumn. It cannot be too highly recommended.
Bignonia—Radicans or trumpet vine.
Honeysuckle—In variety.
Wistaria (Chinese Purple and White)—Fine for trellises.
Clematis (*Clematis* or Virgin's Bower)—These plants make a beautiful covering for porches or trellises. They have grown rapidly in popular favor in the last few years and most people view with admiration their profusion of purple and white blooms.
Duchess of Edinburgh—Fine, double white; large.
Henryi—Very vigorous; a free bloomer and most valuable of the whites.
Miss Bateman—The earliest white sort. May and June.
Paniculata—Rank grower, and has a profusion of single white flowers, delightfully fragrant. We recommend it strongly, as it is one of the most beautiful climbers of recent introduction.
Jackmanni—A perpetual bloomer. Intense violet purple. The most valuable Clematis.
Madame Edouard Andre—Single. The most desirable red sort.

ROSES.

Our Hardy Roses are all grown in the open air, and are strong two-year plants that will give plenty of flowers the first season. Roses like a deep, well-enriched soil; need plenty of sunlight and air. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length. We give descriptions of some of the choicest varieties, but can supply many sorts not described.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

- Anna de Diesbach**—Brilliant crimson; large; fragrant; one of the best.
Clothilde Soupert—Medium size; produced in clusters, pearly white with rosy centers, a free and constant bloomer and of easy culture. One of the best of business roses.
General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson; large and fine. Beautiful in bud.
Margaret Dickson—Pure white; very large; free bloomer. One of the best new sorts.
Madam Gabriel Luizet—Pink; very large; somewhat fragrant. Fine exhibition rose.
Marshall P. Wilder—Color cherry carmine; richly shaded with maroon. Very fragrant.
Madam Plantier—Pure white, blooms in wonderful abundance, early in the season.
Mrs. John Laing—Color a delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant. Free bloomer.
Paul Neyron—Deep rose color. Fragrant. Largest variety in cultivation.
Prince Camille de Rohan—A splendid dark rose.



MOSS ROSES.

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. Vigorous growers and perfectly hardy.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant.

Perpetual White—Pure white; blooms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Pale rose; medium size; good in bud and flower.



The Crimson Rambler Rose.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Admirably adapted to covering arbors, walls or porches. Perfectly hardy and very profuse bloomers. We want to call special attention to those new climbers, the Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins. These sorts have been thoroughly tried and are giving universal satisfaction.

Baltimore Belle—Nearly white; very double. Old standard sort.

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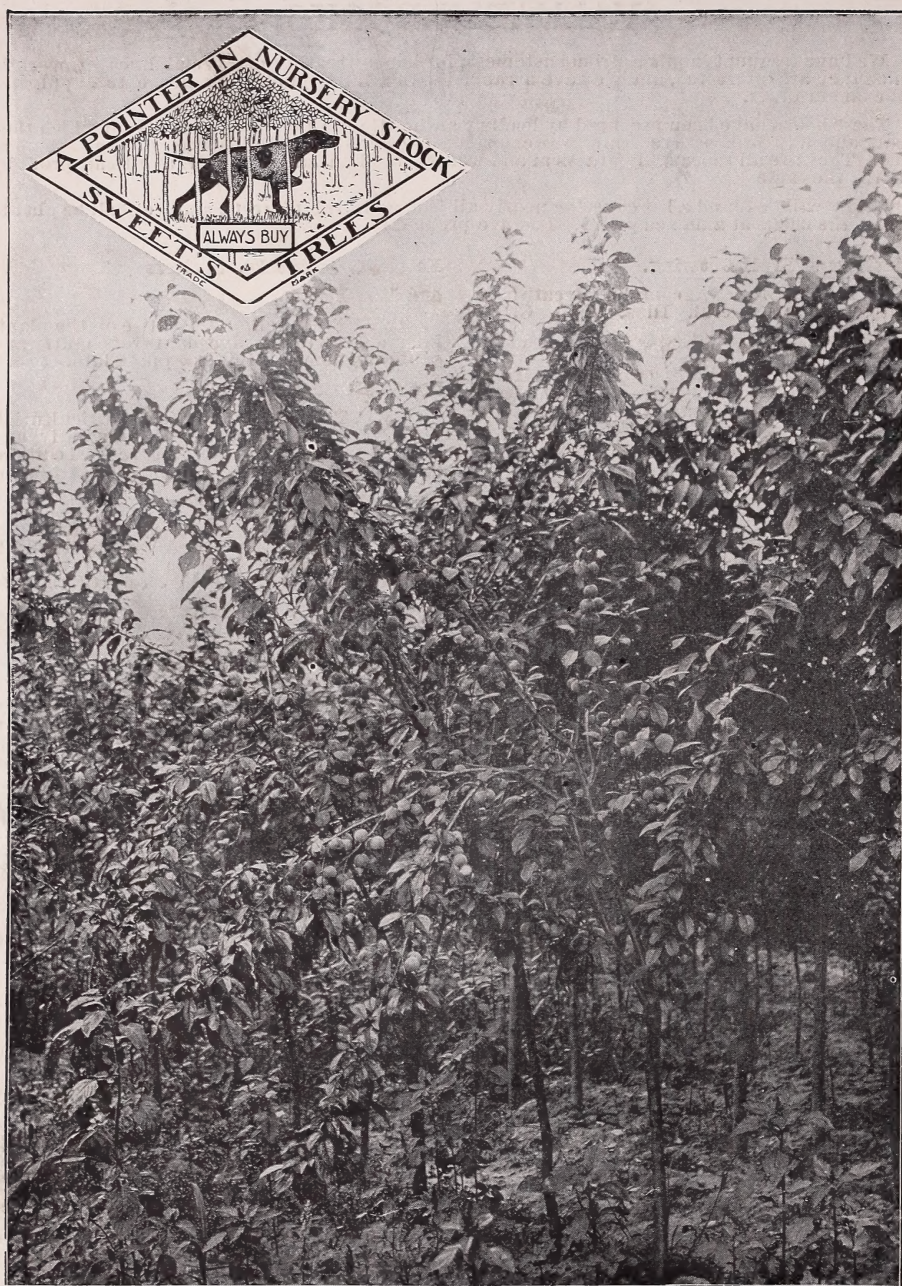
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